

NOTES ON CERTAIN CEYLONESE COLEOPTERA  
(CLAVICORNIA) DESCRIBED BY THE LATE MR.  
FRANCIS WALKER.

BY A. SIDNEY OLLIFF, ASSISTANT ZOOLOGIST,  
AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

A few months ago, whilst going through the collection of Clavicorn Coleoptera in the British Museum, I had occasion to examine the types of some species from Ceylon, described by the late Mr. Francis Walker. As many of these species were referred to genera widely remote from those to which they naturally belong, and are consequently out of place in Gemminger and von Harold's general catalogue of Coleoptera, I thought a few notes which I made at the time would not be without interest to the members of this Society, especially as two of the species are very nearly allied to some of the commonest Clavicorns of this country.

One or two of the following synonyms, distinguished by an asterisk and included here for the sake of completeness, have already been published by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, who has also pointed out that *Inclica solida*, described by Walker as a new genus of Byrrhidæ, belongs to the Cryptocephalidæ, at the same time suggesting that it may prove to be identical with *Monachus*.

NITIDULIDÆ.

NITIDULA CONTEGENS, Walk., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. II., p. 206 (1858).=*Carpophilus vittiger*, Murray, Trans. Linn. Soc., Lond., Vol. XXIV., p. 373 (1864).=*Carpophilus biguttatus*, Mostch., Etudes Ent., 1858, p. 43.

I think the latter name should have precedence, as Walker's description applies almost equally well to any of the spotted species contained in the ninth section of Murray's sub-genus *Carpophilus*.

NITIDULA INTENDENS, Walk., *loc. cit.* = *Haptoncus pubescens*,  
Murray, Trans. Linn. Soc., Lond., Vol. XXIV., p. 403 (1864).

Walker's type is a small stained example.

NITIDULA SIGNIFICANS, Walk., *loc. cit.* = *Haptoncus tetragonus*,  
Murray, Trans. Linn. Soc., Lond., Vol. XXIV., p. 401, pl.  
33, fig. 7 (1864).

NITIDULA ? TOMENTIFERA, Walk, *loc. cit.* = *Aethriostoma undulata*,  
Motsch, Etudes Ent., 1858, p. 47, pl. 1, fig. 10.

The true position of this insect is in the family Dermestidæ as indicated by Motschulsky.

NITIDULOPSIS ÆQUALIS, Walk, *loc. cit.* = *Brachypeplus omalinus*,  
Murray, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., Vol. XXIV., p. 299, pl. 34,  
fig. 7 (1864).

A typical *Brachypeplus*. The only character given to distinguish the genus *Nitidulopsis* is common to almost all the species of this section of the family

RHYZOPHAGUS PARALLELUS, Walk, *loc. cit.* = *Nausibius dentatus*  
Marsh, Ent. Brit., p. 108, (1802).

This should, of course, be referred to the *Cucujidae*.

NITIDULA SUBMACULATA, Walk, *op. cit.*, Vol. III., p. 52, (1859)  
= *Epurea*. n. sp.

MELIGETHES RESPONDENS, Walk, *loc. cit.* p. 53. = *Idethina* (*Macroura*) *nigritula*, Reitter, Verh. Ver. Brünn, Vol. XII., p. 82, (1874).

I have already pointed out (Notes Leyden Mus. VI., p. 74) that *Idethina* and *Macroura* are synonymous and that the latter name is preoccupied. Walker's insect is closely allied to *I. brunnescens*, Reitter, which occurs in the neighbourhood of Sydney.

The two species *Tritoma bifascies* and *Chilocorus opponens*, described by Walker as belonging to the *Diaperidae* and *Coccinellidae* respectively, are varieties of the same species and must be referred to this family. The synonymy is as follows :—

## CAMPTODES BIFASCIES.

*Tritoma bifascies*, Walk, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) III., p. 259, (1859).

*Chilocorus opponens*, Walk. loc. cit. IV., p. 219, (1859). (1)

*Camptodes ornatus*, Motsch. Bull. Soc. Mosc., II., p. 442 (1863.)

*Hemirophalon notatum*, Murray *in litt.*

## TROGOSITIDÆ.

TROGOSITA INSINUANS, Walk, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) II., p. 206, (1858).=*Tenebrioides insinuans*.

TROGOSITA RHYZOPHAGOIDES, Walk, loc. cit., III., p. 53, (1859).

This species must form the type of a new genus for which I would propose the name *Asana*. It has all the essential characters of *Lipaspis*, Wollaston, but is at once distinguished by the presence of a distinct scutellum.

## CUCUJIDÆ.

SILVANUS RETRAHENS, Walk, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) II., p. 207, (1858).=*Lyctus*, sp.

CUCUJUS? INCOMMODUS, Walk, *loc. cit.*, Vol. III., p. 53 (1859).=*Telephanus cruciger*, Waterhouse, Ent. Mo. Mag., Vol. XIII., p. 124.=*Psammæcus brevisculus*, Reitter, Verh. z—b, Wien, Vol. XVII., p. 178 (1877).=*Psammæcus trimaculatus*, Motsch. Etudes. Ent., 1858, p. 45.

The markings on the elytra of this insect vary considerably. In typical specimens the transverse fascia is very distinct but in others it is almost effaced.

\* PROGNOTHA DECISA, Walk, *loc. cit.* Vol. II., p. 205 (1858).=*Inopeplus lateralis*, Motsch., Etudes Ent., 1859, p. 97. *Cf.*, Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1876, p. 14.

---

(1) *cf.* Von Harold, Col. Hefte XIV., p. 211, and Reitter, Verh. z—b, Wien XXIV., p. 510.

The type of this species, which Walker placed in the genus *Prognatha* of the family Staphylinidæ, is in good preservation, and perfectly agrees with specimens of *I. lateralis* received from Motschulsky, by the late Mr. Andrew Murray.

## LATHRIDIIDÆ.

- \* MONOTOMA CONCINNULA, Walk., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. II., p. 207 (1858). = *Cryptamorpha fasciata*, Wollaston, Ent. Mo. Mag., Vol. X., p. 169 (1874). Cf., Waterhouse, Ent. Mo. Mag., Vol. XIII., p. 122.

This species should be referred to the preceding family.

## DERMESTIDÆ.

- ATTAGENUS DEFECTUS, Walk., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. II., p. 207. = *Trogoderma defectum*, Olliff, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1883, p. 185.

I think it very probable that this species will be found in New South Wales. It is caught among feathers, hides, &c., and has already been received from Ceylon, N. E. Borneo, and Java.